She Enlisted as a Marine on the Frigate Constitution. Disguised as a Man, and Served in Three Famous Sea Fights - Story Told in Her Autobiography Her Ses Not Discovered

It is known that one woman, Miss Remson, who called herself Robert Shurtliff, served in the Revolutionary War in the disguise of a man, and it is a fact less generally known that several women enlisted as privateers in the War of 1812 in the garb of men, and though some of them were detected, at least one instance s on record of a woman thus serving without her sex becoming known until she was capsured by the enemy and conducted to prison, then she confessed the deception in order avoid incarceration. Now Edgar S. Maclay the naval historian, has discovered the autoblography written in 1816 of a woman who enlisted as a marine on the famous frigate Constitution, Capt. Isaac Hull, and served throughout the War of 1812, receiving an honorable discharge under her assumed name of George Baker on the cessation of hostilities.

While Miss Baker was in this ship she took active part in three of the most celebrated engagements of those days, namely, the action with the Guerrière, that with the Java and that with the Cyane and Levant. In the second engagement the musket she was firing was struck by a grape shot and the butt shattered so that another musket was handed to her.

Mr. Maclay has carefully examined this autobiography, brown with age, wormeaten and crumbling to pieces and in some places illegible with time, and is satisfied as to its correctness in all matters pertaining to the cruises of the Constitution. As to other parts they are presumably correct. The woman assumed, to save the name of her family from discredit. She was the daughter of well-to-do parents living near Boston, was betrayed at the age of 17 and therefore ran away to Boston There she was inveigled into a den, where she remained three years. After relating these facts her autobiography continues:

"In 1812, forming the acquaintance of a young man, the First Lieutenant of a privateer then lying in a neighboring port, who in the course of an evening's conversation humorously observing that had he been born a female his disposition would have been the same to rove about and see the world. I suggested to him the difficulty that must attend him exposed as he must be to the insults of such who conceived it no dishenorable action to insult a female who should presume thus to venture abroad alone and unprotected. To which he replied: Were I a female, and disposed to travel, I would assume a different dress from that usually worn by your sex, which I am confident would rather expose me to injury than afford me protection. I would garb myself as a male and, for such, pass among all those with whom I might have occasion to associate. This I am confident I could effect and travel abroad both by sea and land, with proper precaution without exposing my sex " From this moment I became dissatisfied

with my situation in life. New projects occupled my mind. Ashamed to return to my abused parents whom I had so long deserted I felt now no other disposition than in a dis guise to visit other parts of the country and to pursue a course of life less immoral and destructive to my peace and happiness in this life. Having provided everything necessary for my entrance in a new character on the stage of life, I seized upon a favorable opportunity early one morning, to equip myself therefor Being garbed completely in a sailor's suit I quit unnoticed my lodgings and passed into the public street. "From my awkward appearance in attempt-

ing to assume the character of a male, I was not without my fears that I should be suspected, nor were my apprehensions relieved until passing through Court street, I ventured to accost one of my own sex, who answering with a ready 'Yes sir,' strengthened my confidence that I should pass for a male. I bent my course toward the old market, where, entering a vict-ualling cellar. I procured breakfast there. The remainder of the day I spent in rambling shout the town. Lodgings I obtained without Moulty, and the next morning sought a passage blockaded by the enemy, no vessel would venture abled to travel by land, I was compelled reluctantly to give up the idea of a Southern excursion.

Passing through Fish street, I entered a house where there was a public rendezvous for the enlisting of men to go on board one of the United bound on a cruise. [This was the famous 44-gun frigate Constitution, Capt. Isaac Huli, which had just arrived in Boston after her cele hrated escape from the British squadron off Sandy Hook.] Encouraged by the active part which one of my sax had taken in the late American war [the Revolution] without ex-losing her sex. I viewed this as a favorable opportunity to try my fortune in the public service of my country, provided I could avoid the search which new recruits generally undergo. This I succeeded in doing by an artful stratugem. and entered as a marine, received my advance and clothing, and the next day was taken on

"New scenes now opened to my view. Pains were taken by the officers of the marines to instruct me in the manual exercise, of which I had no necessity of pleading ignorance. My good fortune in having for my commander one of the most humane and experienced officers in the American navy (this was William S. Bush, First Lieutenant of Marines, who was shot through the head and instantly killed in the action between the Constitution and the Guerriere which took place shortly after Miss Baker sailed on her first cruise! was much in my favor, as the respect entertained for him and the under officers caused the utmost harmony to prevail among the ship's crews. In August we set sail [The Constitution sailed from Boston on this cruise Aug. 2, 1812] with a fair wind and in good spirits. We first stood an easterly course in hopes of falling in with British frigate cruising in that direction. I (so peculiar to fresh hands) which was all the illness I experienced during the whole cruise.

"In the use of my arms I made great proficiency and I soon learned to load and discharge musket with an expertness not surpassed by in my corps. We passed near the Isle of Sables [Cape Sable] and took a station off the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Cape Race, to intercept vessels bound either to or from Canada While cruising off this station we captured two merchant vessels. Having received information that the British squadron was off the Grand Banks and not far distant, our brave commander determined to change his cruising grounds. He accordingly stood to the southward and on the 17th he was informed by the commander of an American privateer that before, standing to the southeast and that she could not be far off. [This was the famous privateer Decatur, Capt. Nichols, of Newburyport. Only the day before the Dectuar had been chased by the Guerrière and had easily outsailed her. On falling in with the Constitution the Decatur was again chased and though Nichols threw overboard twelve of his fourteen gans, he was overhauled by the speedy Yankee frigate and did not learn

"Our intrepid commander immediately made sail, intending, if possible, to fall in with her. On the 19th of August, at 2 P. M., a vessel was stantly gave chase, and soon gained on her. At 3 P. M. it could plainly be perceived that she was a ship under easy sail close hauled to the windward. Soon afterward she was ascertained to be a frigate. Our ship continued the chase. At about three miles distance, our commander ordered the light sails to be taken in, the courses to be hauled up, and the ship to be cleared for action. The chase now backed her main topsail, and waited | cautionary means by which she was enabled to

that she was a friend until taken aboard.]

AN AMAZON OF THE SEA. for our ship to come down. It was frequently observed by those who have been in battle that at the commencement of an engagement the most resolute feel daunted in some degree. but, I can solemnly declare, that I never felt more composed, as every person on board, even to the youngest lad, are on such occasions anxious to distinguish themselves at their So I felt an extreme desire to render myself conspicuous and to perform that which woman never before achieved. Stationed in the top I waited only with impatience for the battle to commence. As soon as our ship was ready for action, she bore down, intending to bring to close action the British frigate which about this time hoisted her ensign.

> "As soon as our ship came within gunshot the British frigate fired her broadside, then filled away, wore and gave a broadside on the other tack. They, however, produced no effect. Her shot fell short. The British frigate manœuvred and wore several times for threequarters of an hour, in order to obtain a raking position. But not succeeding in this she bore up under her topsail and jibs with the wind on the quarter. Our brave commander imnediately made sall to bring his ship up with her. At five minutes before 6 P. M. our ship being alongside within pistol shot, he ordered a brisk firing to commence from all her guns, which were double shotted with round and grapeshot, and so well-directed and so warmly kept up was our fire that in fifteen minutes the mizzenmast of the British frigate went by the board; her hull was much injured and her

rigging and sails torn to pieces. 'I was at this time busily employed in the top plying my faithful musket with the best success whenever the smoke would permit me o see a blue jacket of the enemy. In the heat of the action a grape shot struck and splintered the butt of my musket. It was noticed by one of my comrades who stood within a few feet of me, who, patting me upon the shoulder, exclaimed 'Never mind it, George, you have won laurels sufficient to recommend you to the pretty girls when you return to port."

"The grapeshot and small arms of our ship completely swent the decks of the British frigate. Thirty minutes after the commencement of the action the mainmast and foremust of the British frigate went by the board taking with them every spar except the bow-She then struck her colors, and as soon as her crew could be removed, in consequence of her sinking condition, was set fire to and blew up at quarter past three. She had fifteen men killed and sixty-one wounded the official records place the Guerriere's casualties fifteen killed and sixty-three wounded). while our losses amounted to no more than seven killed and eight or ten wounded [offcial records place the Constitution's casual-ties at seven killed and seven wounded.]

Soon after this noble achievement our galant ship returned to port, where she remained for some time undergoing necessary repairs. While here I had frequent opportunities to go on shore, and in more than one instance was actually in company with girls who were lately my associates, but who did not identify person, so artfully did I disguise myself I felt no disposition to resume my former dress, or to return to that wicked course of life which now more than ever detested. It was from some of my old acquaintances that I learned that as soon as I fled the bloodhounds were

unkenneled and sent in every direction after me. I conversed with familiarity with many who, in my late situation, knew me well, but o whom I was now a stranger, as I did not disclose the important secret. Curiosity alone induced me to visit a place at which I had already spent too great a portion of my miserable life. It was here I resorted for an evening's amusement with my shipmates where over the cheerful glass, we boast of the superior skill and judgment of our officers and of the superior sailing of our ship.

"As soon as refitted, our ship was ordered upon another cruise, during which I had another opportunity to assist my brethren in revenging their injuries. In December, along the coast of South America, two strange vessels were discovered on our weather bow. At 10 they were discovered to be ships. One of them stood in for the land. The other stood off shore toward our ship. (These were the British frigate Java and her prize, the American ship William, the latter making for Bahia, off which port the action took place, while the frigate bore down on the Yankee to give tain at this time as the harbor being closely to the southward and eastward, hauled up the mainsail and took in the royals. At quarter past 1 P. M., the ship in sight proving to be an English frigate and being sufficiently distant from land, our commander ordered the mainsails and royals to be taken in, to tack ship and to stand for the enemy, who soon bore down with the intention of raking our ship, which we avoided by wearing.

"A general action now commenced with round and grapeshot. Both vessels for some time manguvred to obtain a position that would enable them to rake or avoid being raked. About 3 o'clock the head of the British vessel's bowsprit and jibboom were shot away, and in the space of an hour her foremast was shot away by the board and her main topmast just above the cap. About 4 o'clock, the fire of the British vessel being completely silenced, and her colors being down, she was supposed to have struck. But her flag was soon after discovered to be still flying. About a quarter of an hour after the mainmast of the British vessel went by the board.

"About three-quarters of an hour after 4 clock our ship got in a very good position for raking, when the enemy prudently struck her flag, being then almost a wreck. She was a frigate mounting 49 guns, with a complement of 400 mer, of whom 60 were killed and about 150 wounded. The official report places the Java's complement at 426 men and her casual-ties at 60 killed and 101 wounded.] Our loss was comparatively small. In this engagement I did not attempt to signalize myself less than in the former. From the ship's top I discharged my piece nineteen times, which as I now had learned to take pretty exact aim. must, I think, have done some execution.

"An accident soon after the conclusion of the engagement occurred which was near betraying my sex to the whole ship's crew. Attempting to go below I made a misstep and fell from the shrouds overboard. Not knowing how to swim I sunk immediately. A boat was sent to my relief, but before they could recover me and get me on board life had become nearly exting. As soon as they succeeded in getting me on deck, as I had not strength to do it myself, some of my shipmates were ordered to strip off my clothes and to furnish me with a dry suit. And they had nearly divested me of my out dress when I mustered sufficient strength to beg of them to desist, as I then felt

able to effect it myself. "Not long after our late engagement we returned to the United States, where our brave flicers and the whole ship's crew were received by our countrymen with every demonstration of joy and esteem for our late gallant exploit. So closely were all our harbors blockaded at this time by large ships of the enemy that it was thought imprudent for us to attempt then to get out. We consequently lay a long while in port, during which the time for which I had entered expired, but I again immediately reentered, and before the conclusion of peace made two more successful cruises, [it was in her last cruise that Miss Baker participated in the extraordinary action between the Constitution and two British warships, the Cyane and Levant, at the expiration of which I

received a regular discharge. "Thus for nearly three years had I passed for and performed the duties of a marine on board frigate the most celebrated of any in the American Navy, during which time I have been in three severe engagements, and never absented myself from my post in time of danger. I have, like others of the ship's crew, freely associated with my shipmates both at sea and on shore. And yet, as extraordinary as it may appear, I have not the most distant idea that a single soul on board ever had the least suspicion of my sex. I have thoroughly studied the memoirs of Miss Remson and by strict adherence to the pre-

avoid an exposure of her sex 1, too, was enabled to conceal mine.

Thow, more than ever, felt a disposition to return to my parents from whom I had been nearly six years absent. Having received my prize money and wages I now determined once more to resume the female character and to clad myself accordingly. To furnish myself with a few necessary articles of clothing I went, as the ladies term it, shopping, and having made a purchase of a suit entire in Cornhill, with the assistance of a milliner, was enabled once more to appear in my original character. As I was under some apprehension that some one might.

HAZING BY GIRL STUDENTS.

IT IN VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT AT MEN'S COLLEGES.

There is Nothing Rough About II, and it is intended to Correct Defects of Character Vassar's Tree Custom—Some Good Results—Tricks Girls Play on One Another.

Hazing of one kind or another, which serves to teach freshmen their proper places, has been characteristic of colleges for men ever since the time when Socrates inaugurated the custom.

The alumna smiled reminiscentity of the four years," an alumna remarked to a senior whom she was visiting. "They taught me more logic than i ever learned in a text book. I was a suits—Tricks Girls Play on One Another.

Hazing of one kind or another, which serves to teach freshmen their proper places, has been characteristic of colleges for men ever since the time when Socrates inaugurated the custom. The alumna smiled reminiscentity. "I hope possibly recognize my person in one of the two characters in which I had appeared I did not hink it advisable to continue long in Boston. therefore, a few days later, set out for my native home, which place I reached the suc-

ceeding day in safety. "I entered my parents' house at noon day. They were at dinner. I smiled. They gazed, but knew me not. By my mother I was invited to partake with them and not until I had thrown out hints relative to some past affairs of the family did they recognize their long-lost child. Happy meeting. It was the return of the prodigal penitent to her afflicted parents. My friends, soon after my departure, traced me to Boston, but could never there obtain any further information of me. They listened with attention to the sorrowful tale of my adventures. while the tears trickled down the cheeks of my parents at the recital of my adversities.

"It was first my determination never to make public the unpleasant traits of my character, but I have since been persuaded to disclose so much as is contained in the foregoing pages by a friend in whom I could confide. Every circumstance, however triffing, which could possibly lead to a discovery of my real name or that of my parents or of the place of my nativity will be withheld, as a disclosure can profit the reader nothing but may do me essential injury f what I have exposed to public view is sufscient to induce youths of my sex never to listen to the voice of love, unless sanctioned by paternal approbation and to resist the impulse of inclination when it runs counter to the precepts of religion and virtue, then, indeed, have I not written in vain!"

# ROGERS'S TWO TRADES.

He Tells of How He Lost at Swapping Gold Chains and How He Got Even.

"Wall I was a livin' in a town up in the State n' I come down to the tavern there one night where we men used to meet at night and a feller, name of Hendrickson, came along in and sez 'Hullo Rogers.' " 'Hullo,' sez I

Wull,' sez he, 'it's a good night for a trade. Them country folks is turrible for tradin'. 'Yes,' sez I, 'if you've got anything to trade. " 'Wull,' sez he, 'I'll trade yer my gold chain

for yours. Yours is a good one, isn't it?" "Yes, sez I, 'paid eighty dollars for it "Wull, I looked at his chain and it seemed to be a good 'nough chain and I took it over to the bartender and he said it was a good chain; that they was both good chains. So we traded "Wull a couple o' days after I was a down in New York and I went into a jewelry shop down in Maiden lane where I knew the man ez he, 'Hullo! Rogers, hullo, how are you?'

"Hullo," sez I "Wull we was a talkin' there about the weather and one thing an' another and then I pulled out the chain an' I sez to him, 'What's tha woth?' just as the' I didn't care nuthin' about

"Woll, he looked at it and then he tuk it to the winder and put a glass up to his eye an' then he looked at it again an' then he sez 'Taint no good

"Taint no good?" sez I. " 'No,' sez he, 'wuth two or three dollars, jus' a

little bit plated ' "'Wull,' sez I, as I tuk it back, I'm in a dolor on it anyhow ' "Wull, I went back up to the town an' when

ight come I went to the tavern an' I sez, 'See here Hendrickson, that aint no square deal 'Why not?' sez he

"'Taint no good,' sez 1. "'Oh,' sez he.

"Oh, sez I
"Wull, I went home an' a few days after as
I was a comin' along the road I see the parson
a sittin' on a fence an' he cails out 'Hullo
Rogers, hullo.'
"Hullo, sez I. Wull, I see that he was a

Lower Alloway. Nov 18—If the average colored man was aware of the fact that oppossums are so plentiful around here that they are being used as a fertilizer he could fill his larder for the winter with little expense. These animals are so thick that one man has gone into the businesses of buying them and selling them again for this purpose. After being skinned the carcass is planted at the bottom of grape-vines and trees. It is not a difficult matter to capture a dozen in one night in the wilds here.

the time when Socrates inaugurated the custom putting his papils through a course of questioning that pricked effectually any bubble of conceit they might be cherishing. The hazing in men's colleges to-day takes a very different form; but the lesson intended for the freshman is identical, although the process has degenerated into a rough and tumble performance. which establishes the superiority of the sophomores over the newcomers, too often at the cost of bodily injury to the victims. No woman's college was ever guilty of hazing that had such a sequel. The deplorable accidents which occur almost every fall at one or another of the prominent colleges for men. were never duplicated at Vassar, Smith, Welles-Bryn Mawr, or any other college where girls are gathered together. But the conclusion by no means follows that hazing is unknown in them. It grows and flourishes. indeed, but in such a modified form that no man would recognize it. Yet the result is the same a smoothing of angles, a lessening of eccentricities, which is likely to make the A. B. much more normal and tolerable to the world in general than the freshman.

Hazing in a woman's college is seldem an organized attack of one class on another. It more subtle and personal and feminine in its working. The girl freshman, in direct contrast to her brother is welcomed with open arms. Throughout the woman's college world the attitude toward her is one of hearty good will. According to the college her class is entertained frolics, receptions, dances or some other form of entertainment by the upper classes which signifies: "We are glad to see you, little In after months the freshmen may often feel that the initial message is forgotten. But the painless method wears away no corners and it is not good for a freshman to find her way too smooth. Consequently when the a postage opening round of festivities is over and the freshman has begun to be at home, the upper class girls who live nearest her, or who sit next to her at table, begin to size her up. Then some night when they are eating crackers and jam before bedtime her case comes up. "She's sweet and refined." one says.

"And well bred," adds another, "but as shy as a child just out of a nursery. "I know; she even blushes when the maid asks her if she wants tea." observes the first

one. "She must be broken of the habit." Perhaps the freshman considers the treatment which follows rather drastic. The upper class girl calls the attention of the table to her blushes and confusion. She makes her selfconscious and uncomfortable at first. But in the end, at the expense of some tears and bitter moments, the freshman learns to control her blushes, hold up her head and give her tornentor as good as she receives.

Another time freshness and conceit will be the cardinal fault of a freshman, otherwise attractive. The remedies effective for this are many in number, and before the freshman has been cured, with Job she may sigh that she ever was born to come to college trusting in her own capacities. For conceit is one of the things that the average college girl cannot endure, and a reputation for it is the hardest thing a freshman can live down. One girl almost as much about English literature as the students and professors put together. When she was asked half in admiration, half in mockery. "Is there anything you don't know about ery. Is there anything you don't know about English literature," replied with utmost serious-ness: Why, there are a few facts about (haucer's period that I am not just sure of." She was not allowed to forget the remark. With all sorts of delicate thrusts that she could

she was not allowed to forget the remark. With all sorts of delicate thrusts that she could not parry she was made to remember it, until finally a realization of her failing came to her, and she set to work with admirable pluck to root it out. She was a long time overcoming the prejudice against her. Her classmates, making out an invitation list, would pass her by, with the remark. "Oh. not her, she's too conceited you know." The soci ties skipped her for the same reason, but her native worth asserted itself at last, and in her senior year she reaped the benefit of her long self-discipline and became known among the students for what she was. But even in her graduate days an echo of her former boasts coming to her occasionally kept her modest and humble.

This intellectual hazing, which corrects the faults of a girl's behavior or temperament, is the only kind that finds much favor in a woman's college. Where class feeling is very

We were rather saucy to the sophomores, too, my roommate and I. I think we even tried to patronize them. The alumna smiled reminiscently. I hope you never were saucy to sophomores when you were a freshman. They paid us up for it. How? Well, you would consider it childish now and only fit for boarding-school misses. But, then, I had never been to boarding school, and the excitement of that feud kept me from being homesick all the fall term. Hostilities began just three nights after we arrived. My roommate and I had been out to a spread, and like dutiful children we started toward our room at twenty minutes of 10, but one of the most alluring sophomores on our floor caught us and drew us into her room and offered to make chocolate for us. We weren't hungry, but she was so gracious and charming that it struck to before welleft her. We had been duly impressed with the direful consequences that would follow if we burned our light after 10, and we feared to break a rule from the bottom of our freshman souls. You know that oppressively conscientious feeling you have at first Just as we scurried along the hall we heard the swish of feminine garments coming up the stairs. We had barely time to get inside the door and close it before the knock sounded which meant gasout 'Out it went, turned briskly by my roommate's hand. We groped our way about as best we could and finally were ready to scramble into bed. I got in first and out again, teo, in a hurry. The whole bottom was lined with burrs, chestnut shells, peanut shells and cracker crumbs. But hand We groped our way about as best we could and finally were ready to scramble into bed. I got in first and out again, too, in a hurry. The whole bottom was lined with burrs, chestnut shells, peanut shells and cracker crumbs. But I didn't find that out till morning. We didn't dare to light a light then. Of course, I squealed, and the giggles of those listening in the hall roused me to such a pitch of wrath that I made one bound for the door and landed full tilt against the rocking chair. I saw stars and meteors for a minute, and by the time I had opened the door the hall was empty. But we knew the guilty ones.

"This is really too trivial to tell you, though," the alumna broke off. "You don't do such things now."

The senior stopped polishing her tan shoe an instant. "Never mind what we do," she answered, with a chuckle. "Do tell me what you

The senior stopped polishing let do," she anisstant. "Never mind what we do," she answered, with a chuckle. "Do tell me what you did to those sophonores."
"I think we almost out-Heroded Herod," the alumna said musingly. "We thought

instant. "Never mind what we do, she answered, with a chuckle "Do tell me what you did to those sophomores"

"I think we almost out-Heroded Herod." the alumna said musingly. "We thought there were three in the plot, and we pumished them sincly first. One of them was very cleanly, and bitterly opposed to borrowing or running up bills. She wouldn't even take a postage stamp unless she would put her two cents down. We chose the moment when she hadn't a cent in the world, and didn't expect her allowance for a week, to put myrrh in her tooth brush. She always brushed her teeth after the light was out, and we had timed it just right. I wish you could have heard the spluttering. We were almost paid for our suffering! Wormwood, you know, is sweet compared with myrrh, and once in it stays forever. I don't know what she did that week. One of the others we tried to get even with by working in red pepper under the skin of some apples she had in her room. But that didn't work very well: our pet senior, who went in to call, had the dose instead. The third one hated toads desperately, but after our persecution. It seemed most fitting that we should do up a dear little tree toad in a fascinating box and leave it in her bureau. When she opened it, and he hopped, her shriek brought the other. Iwo conspirators to the spot, and they spent an hour trying to find it, while my roommate and I behind our locked door tried to study Greek verbs, between our paroxysms of stiffed mirth.

"But our coup d'etat! Oh, that was glorious." The alumna's eyes shone with mischief. "Nothing in a play ever worked out better than that. We heard that the inimitable three were going to have a middicht spread, and my roommate and I decided that we would make it memorable. The rules were triaved, and we could sit up every time we pleased, why, midright spreads lost all the zest they had, which never had heen much for me. I always woke up to a headache the morning after. But as I was saying, our enemies planned the spread of the sesson, for themselves and t

which is well below the six of the state of

GARRY'S MOTRER AT THE BALL. hough She Enjoyed It. She Wants on Ex-

planation When Garry Gets Home. Me head t'day, Mrs. Casey, is ringin' loike Arrah, sure, Ol wisht Ol and take it aff an' lave it home f'r all th' good 'tis t' me But, whisper, I had a grand toime lasht neight Ah, shure, 'twas feine. Th' bhyes an' gurruls dancin', an' th' band playin' an' me Garry as big as annywan there. 'Tis t' th' ball Oi wuz me Garry's ball. Shure ye shud hey been there Me Garry hed a full driss schoot, ho, ho! Thet Of may niver do a harrud day's worruk, but he luked foine. Wid th' coatfails ahangin' down, shure ye shud hey seen me Garry.

"Phin Oi got t' th' ball, Mrs. Casey, ma th' band wuz playin' an' ivrywan on th' flure wuz dancin' hop, skip an' joomp. Oi cuddn't see me Garry 'tall. Thin phat did Oi do but cloimb th' stairs t' th' t' th', phat th' divil do ye call it. Oi dunno? But annyhow, phin Oi gits upstairs Ol luked f'r me Garry, but divil th' bit iv him cud Oi see. A lady, she were a foine lady, drissed in black satin if ye piaze, wuz shtandin' close besoide me, an Oi axed her: 'Did ye see me Garry?' th' poor cratchure niver heerd me. She wuz doomb entoirely. Oi luked an' luked, an thin Oi wint downstairs an' there wuz me Garry wid a big thing on his coat, a dic'ration. he luked foine! Oi'm tillin' ye he luked foine. "Garry's a lolvely bhye, Mrs. Casey. He opped an' he shkipped acras th' flure talkir t' this wan an' thot an' shtandin' thim in the middle iv th' flure loike t' play ring a ring a rosey. Oi wuz shtandin' besoide Mrs. Ann Casey, y'r hoosban's brother's woife, an' Mary Ellen Fogarty an' troth they be jills iv me Shure they cuddn't kape their eyes aff me Garry Jist then Garry stud ferninst me. Oop O jumps an' grabs him be th' coattails. 'Oi'm here Garry, lyry bit iv me.' siz Oi. 'bu

ye luk foine.' Thin all t' wanse ivry wan on th' flure comminsed t' shtamp their fut an' clap their han's. An', oh! phat a n'ise they do be makin'. 'Coome over here, Garry,' siz Oi 'an' sid down besoide me. Here is Mary Ellen 'an' sid down besoide me. Here is Mary Ellen Fogarty an' Mrs. Ann Casey, an' lit thim take a good luk at ye.' An' all th' toime Mrs. Casey, b'lave me, th' bhyes an gurruls wuz shtampin' their fut. Oi hev no toime, 'siz Garry.' Don't ye see they be callin' me. 'Th' bhyes an' gurruls be wantin' me.' Shure. Mrs. Casey, main, whisper, they be jills iv me. Troth they didn't knaw Oi wuz his mother. They tuk me for his gurrul, Oi dunno, an' Gi lukked tin years younger then Oi r'ally am. 'Tis th' troot', Oi'm tillin' ye. Garry meks a break t' zit away, an Oi grabs him be th' coattails.' Lit zo, mother, he siz, 'lit go;' but divil th' bit ty me wud lit go, 'Mother,' siz Garry, 'lit go. Ivry wan is culin' me.' 'Will ye coome back!' Oi siz, 'if Oi lit ye go?' 'Arrah, mother,' siz he, 'Oi will.' Begabers, Mrs. Casey, Oi nivir saw nothin' loike it. Jilis iv th' bhye's mother!

"Will, Oi whalks back t' Mary Ellen Fogarty, an' yer hoosban's brother's woife, an' phin Oi sat down Oi saw me Garry thalkin't' this gurrul an' thot, an' in a min-ute he hed thim all quite. Tis th' blarney shone thot Garry kissed. He must hev tould thim Oi wuz his mother, maybe, Oi dunno. Thin Garry shkipps t' th' middle iv th' flure an' putts a fluie but tv a thing t' his mout an' blows loike n stame whistle. Th' viry nixt min-ute, Mrs. Casey, th' band played. Me Garry ouned th' band'.

"Phy cidn't ye till me Garry ouned th' band'.

"Phy cidn't ye till me Garry ouned th' band'.

"Phy didn't ye till me Garry ouned th' band'.

Oi axes Mary Ellen Fogarty, an' th' young cratchure turned fr'm me. She wuz fills. 'Shire,' siz Oi, 'twuz too bad me houldin' Garry an' ivry wan wantin' it dance, but phat did Oi knowabout Garry oun' th' band?' Oi watched Fogarty an' Mrs. Ann Casey, an' lit thim take

an' ivry wan wantin' t' dance, but phat did di knowabout Garry ounin' th' band?' Di watched Garry ivry toime, Mrs. Casey, an' phin he putt a little bit iv a thing t' his mout' th' band played. a little bit iv a thing t' his mout' th' band played 'Arrah.' siz Oi t' yer hoosban's brother's woife, 'nu' thot's phere Garry put this mooney. Share, he'd coome home wid his wake's wages an' say. 'Mother, Oi lost toor days this wake. Oi lost wan day this wake. Oi lost two days this wake, 'an' troth he wuz all th' toime losin' some koind iv day. Share, he baught th' band on th' sty, but Oi'll siy him.' 'Oi wud' siz Mary Ellen Fogarty 'Make no mistake, Oi'll siy him,' Oi siz. An' thin yer hoosban's brother's wolfe an' Mary Ellen laughed loike t' split their soides. 'Troth.' siz Oi t' mesel', 'divil, th' worrud will Oi say at th' ball. Shure, Oi'll wait 'till Oi git home.' 'Arrah, Mrs. Casey, Oi hid th' divil's oun toine. Ivry wan wanted t' trate. Whisper, Oi tik a little wee drap iv th' ould stuff, not much.

toime. Ivry wan wanted t' trate. Whisper, On tak a little wee drap iv th' ould stail, not much just a wee drap, 'noush t' put in a thimble. Arrah, sure, 'tis all Oi hed. But Oi know ply they be wantin' t' trate me so foine. Shure, they wanted t' be in wid Garry. Ye know, Garry ouned th' band. Home is it? Divil th' bit it Garry showed up. Troth he must be cliebratin' yit. Oi'm a-thinkin'. But bad cess t' th' lad, Oi'il foind out phere his mooney wint, an' phy he baught th' band on th' sly. Excuse me now, Mrs. Casey. Oi must be goin'. Take a run cop t' th' house some noisht. Arrah, l'ave it t' me, Oi'll foind out phy be baught th' band. Good by e".

it as strong as you can, please and I will sign
Dr. Brown leaned back and looked at the han, which are strong as you have you been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the han, which has been drinking to extend a looked at the hand of the looked at the hand of the looked at the thought he would never finish reading it. He looked at me and he looked at the eard. And then he slowly put his arm down on the counter and said: 'Charlle, I'd sooner cut that hand off than ask you to drink azain.' Well, sir.' I showed that card several times after that and every blessed man I showed it to took it seriously. Sometimes they said, 'All right, old boy.' Sometimes they said it down without a word. And then—it was last night—'I forgot about it, and here I am.'

"You are doing well,' said the doctor. 'Have courage and try and make the interval a little longer next time.'

It was three months before the man came back. The next time it was six months. "And now," said the doctor to the narrator." it is nearly two years since his last call, and I have every reason to believe that he will not find it necessary to come to me again. So, you see, I was quite right. It wasn't a pledge that he needed.'

Working the Head of the Family.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

It's a wise boy who knows how to work his father, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when, and in this precious age meet boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, hat Louis himself lives with his grandna in western when the precious and the extend their use in the land of the father when his grandna is many

THE FULL VALUE OF NUTS.

RESULTS OF INQUIRIES BY THE DE-PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Varieties Most Commonty Seen in This Country Composition of the Various Kinds -Are Nots Indigestible? The Misnamed Peanst and Its Many Lees,

From the Washington Feeting Star. The forthcoming year-book of the Detartent of Agriculture, which is now being printed at the Government Printing Office, will contain the results of a number of experiments made during the past year under the direction of Mr. A. C. True, director of experimental stations. The year-book will, in part, say that as indicated by the numerous nut foods on the market and the discussions in papers and magazines of systems of diet in which nuts play a prominent part, there is a quite general interest in the subject. The claims made for some but foods often seem extravagant and unreasonable. Apparently they lack any basis of experimental evidence, nor is it probable that the best-known physiologists would advise the wholesale use of nuts in a diet to the exclusion of more usual and generally

coented foods. The composition and food value of a number of nuts have been studied by the California and Maine stations. Special studies on chestnuts have also been reported by the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts stations. lowing statements concerning the general characteristics of the nuts commonly eaten in this country are chiefly taken from the report of the studies at the Maine station:

The almond is a favorite dessert nut in this country By far the larger part of the almonds consumed is supplied by France, Italy and Spain, California, however, has grown the almond successfully, and the output of this crop is annually increasing. The almond is used in confectionery, creams, cakes, &c.

The Brazil nut, as its name indicates, is a native of Brazil, whence it is exported in large quantities. It has not been successfully grown n the United States. It is chiefly used as a The filberts found in our markets are chiefly

The filberts found in our markets are chiefly varieties and crosses of two species. The native hazels are smaller than the European nuts, but have an agreeable flavor. The filbert is chiefly used as a dessert nut, but the ground nut is sometimes used for confectioner and in other was a linsome Fairopean countries where it knows abundantly, a sort of bread is made from the ground nut.

The hickory nut, under which general name are included the nuts of several species of the interest of the several species of the several species of the several is the most important, is one of our best-known nuts. The quality of the hickory nut is exceedingly variable, both in flavor and in the readiness with which the shell may be removed. The better varieties are highly esteemed, and by many are considered to com-

in the rendiness with which the shell half be removed. The better varieties are highly esteemed, and by many are considered to compare favorably in delicacy of flavor with the English wahut. Large quantities of the nuts are eaten, and they are sometimes used in making cakes and confectionery. There is some confusion regarding the name of this nut. In some regions of New England it is known as the wahut, while the nut more generally known in the United States as the walnut, which grows only sparingly in New England, is designated the black wahut.

The pecan (Hicoria pecan) is also a native of America, but is less widely distributed than the hickory, to which it is closely related. The flavor of the pecan makes it a desirable nut, but it doubtless owes much of its popularity to its thin shell and the ease with which the kernel may be removed. It is largely used as a dessert nut. Quantities are also used by the confectioners for making salted pecans, bondons of various sorts, &c.

The English of the consequence of person wals.

by the confectioners for making saited feccus, bonbons of various sorts, &c.

The English or more properly Persian walnut "Juglans regai" has been successfully cultivated in several regions of the United States. It is of Asiatic origin, but owing to its general excellence it early won its way to popular favor, reaching England about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is a favorite dessert nut, and is also used by confectioners in many ways.

tioners in many ways.

What is most generally known as the wainut what is most generally known as the walnut in the United States (the fruit of Juglans nigra and closely allied species) is a large mut, rich in oil, and has a strengly marked flavor. This mut is somewhat used by confectioners.

The butternut, oil nut or white walnut (Juglans cinera) is extremely oily and has a tendency to become rancid. The fresh mut has an excellent flavor. It is less commonly marketed than some other native nuts.

they be wanth it 'trete mes of fein Shire, they wanted 'the in wild Garry. 'Ye know, Garry' yound th' bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 12. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 13. Divid 'to it' yound the bland. Home is 14. Area, in play the baught th' sand on th' ely. Excess me now, you have been consisted and the property of the base some noiself. Area, I want to the one of the home some noiself. Area, I want to the one of the home some noiself. Area, I want to the same in the eastern half of the I inted States. The noise some noiself. Area, I want to the one of the home some noiself. Area, I want to the feel when the same in the eastern half of the I inted States. The home was received the home for the home of the home